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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/001,849	11/19/2001	Jonathan J. Hull	015358-007300US	3259

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EXAMINER

BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/001,849

Applicant(s)

HULL ET AL.

Examiner

X L. Bautista

Art Unit

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6/13/05 & 12/13/04.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 18-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 18-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                                                  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                                         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/13/05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                                |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 and 18-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: "when printed on one the more pages" (line 9) should be changed to --when printed on the one or more pages--.  
Correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1, 4-7, 10, 11, 18, 21-24, 27-29, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Schelling et al* (US 5,706,097), *Young-Il Choi et al* (article entitled "An Integrated Data Model and a Query Language for Content-Based Retrieval of Video) and *Lowitz et al* (US 5,485,554).**

Claims 1, 11, 28, 29, 32, and 33:

Schelling discloses a method for generating an index print (paper document) for a multimedia document storing multimedia information including video, audio, graphic, and text information. A user may select representations of the information for retrieving information of his interest. Schelling teaches identifiers (clues) that help the user to identify relevant information. Schelling teaches that users may print the multimedia information on a paper document (abstract; col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 2, lines 1-14, 43-67; col. 3, lines 1-25; col. 4, lines 2-7). Schelling does not teach accepting user input to identify a concept of interest. However, Choi discloses a video data model that integrates feature-based model and annotation based model for improving content-based retrieval of video data that can be used in multimedia applications and which supports free annotations. Choi teaches the annotation-based model uses keywords to represent the video contents (abstract; page 192, first and second paragraph; page 197, pg. 4.3; fig. 2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schelling to include Choi's teaching of accepting user input of keywords to identify a concept of interest because it provides automated analysis, content-based video browsing, and an efficient way for users to retrieve specified video data. Schelling/Choi does not teach that information to be relevant to the concept of interest is annotated when printed on a page. However, Lowitz discloses a method and system for printing video images on a printable medium (abstract; col. 1, lines 8-15, 35-38; col. 2, lines 6-34; col. 3, lines 23-60; col. 4, lines 8-12). Lowitz teaches that video information can be encoded in barcode or

the printable media (col. 2, lines 35-49); a portion of a frame of video data may be selected and stored as printable image data and processed to correlate the portion of the frame using an identifier; the identifier is a tag or mark associated with a specific frame and it can be printed together with the video data (col. 2, lines 50-62; col. 8, lines 23-64); and media data (video, audio) can include annotations anywhere on the printable medium (col. 11, lines 44-67; col. 12, lines 1-20; col. 14, lines 57-67; col. 15, lines 1-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schelling/Choi's method of generating a paper document for multimedia information including annotations because they provide the user with enhanced information that is easy and quick to assimilate.

Claims 4 and 21:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches a method of generating an index print (printable representation) for a multimedia document having multimedia information (text, audio, video), (abstract; col. 1, lines 58-67; col. 2, lines 1-20). The method has layout information for printing the printable representation of the first and second type on a paper medium (col. 3, lines 1-40).

Claims 5 and 22:

See claim 4. Schelling teaches that the topic of interest (audio, video, text, etc.) is annotated using different styles (type indicators), (figs. 1, 4, 5).

Claims 6 and 23:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches an indicator icon that indicates files containing sound and a text message describing the data file. Shelling illustrates text relating to (fig. 1) a sound

recording of a person's (i.e. Grandma's) voice (col. 2, lines 62-67; col. 3, lines 10-29). Lowitz teaches indication of audio information (col. 11, lines 62-67; col. 12, lines 1-7).

Claims 7 and 24:

See claim 6. Schelling teaches that the system analyzes the objects (text, image, etc.), retrieves and displays the information (fig. 1; col. 2, lines 43-67; col. 3, lines 1-40; col. 4, lines 57-67; col. 5, lines 1-14).

Claims 10 and 27:

See claim 7. Schelling teaches an index print having video frames extracted from video information and text information extracted from

Claim 18:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches a computer system having a processor, display, and memory (figs. 2 and 3; col. 3, lines 40-67; col. 4, lines 1-7).

Claim 30:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches an indicator icon that indicates files containing sound and a text message describing the data file. Shelling illustrates text relating to (fig. 1) a sound recording (audio information) of a person's (i.e. Grandma's) voice (col. 2, lines 62-67; col. 3, lines 10-29).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**6. Claims 2, 3, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Schelling/Choi/Lowitz and Nielsen et al* (US 6,055,542).**

Claims 2 and 19:

See claim 1. Schelling does not teach that user input identifying a concept of interest is stored in a user profile. However, Nielsen discloses a system and method for allowing a user to create an interest profile for finding information of interest within a document. Nielsen explains that once the profile is created, it may be used on any document or web page to sort the information on the page according to the user's interests; once sorted, the information is displayed to the user (abstract; col. 1, lines 59-67; col. 2, lines 10-22). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schelling's system of retrieving and displaying information to include Nielsen's teaching of creating an interest profile because as Nielsen explains, it allows the user to view the points of interest without having to search the entire document.

Claims 3 and 20:

See claim 1. Schelling teaches printing a matter descriptor such as a title identifying the subject matter of the data file (col. 5, lines 1-3). Schelling does not teach a relevance indicator for indicating a degree of relevance of the multimedia information. However, Nielsen teaches an interest profile that can include additional data such as relative

importance (weights); points of interest are sorted according to relevancy and are presented into the document as links (abstract; col. 1, lines 50-67; col. 2, lines 1-9). Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to include Nielsen's teaching of indicating a degree of relevancy in Schelling's multimedia document because as Nielsen says, it allows the user to quickly spot the areas of interest within a document and move to a desired point of interest within the document or page (col. 4, lines 57-67; col. 5, lines 13-14).

**7. Claims 8, 9, 25, 26, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Schelling/Choi/Lowitz* and *Gibbon et al* (US 6,098,082).**

Claims 8, 9, 25, and 26:

See claim 1. Schelling does not teach that the multimedia document includes printed closed-caption text information. However, Gibbon discloses a method for providing a compressed rendition of a video program in a format suitable for electronic searching and retrieval on the WWW. Gibbon teaches pictorial transcripts that are compact representations of video programs which are automatically generated by selecting representative frames or images from the video program and combining them with a second media component such as audio or text which is associated with each representative frame (abstract; col. 1, lines 55-67; col. 2, lines 1-15; col. 3, lines 10-15). Gibbon teaches that a printed rendition of closed-captioned text may be provided. The printed rendition is a pictorial transcript in which each representative frame is printed with a caption containing the portion of the closed-caption text corresponding to the



scene from which the representative frame is taken (col. 3, lines 16-22). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Schilling to include Gibbon's teaching of printing closed-caption text because it provides a printable visual presentation of the sound associated with the image (frame) of interest; therefore, close captioning is not only visible on a TV receiver designed to display it but it is also visible when being printed on paper.

Claim 31:

See claim 8. Gibbon teaches that a printed rendition of closed-captioned text may be provided. The printed rendition is a pictorial transcript in which each representative frame is printed with a caption containing the portion of the closed-caption text corresponding to the scene from which the representative frame is taken (col. 3, lines 16-22).

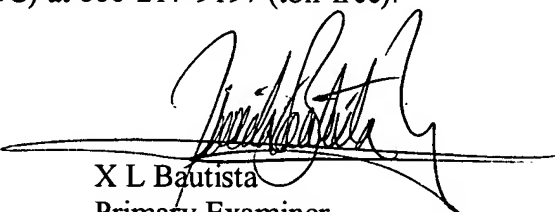
***Conclusion***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to X L. Bautista whose telephone number is (571) 272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



X L Bautista  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2179

xlb  
July 7, 2005